





Each of the four member nations—Canada, Hungary, Poland and Indonesia—provide 2 percent of the expenses.



## To Drain Votes From Democrats Calif. Leftist Splitter Party Reports Secret Help by GOP

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (UPI).—Members of the Peace and Freedom party, a leftist splitter group in California, say they received secret funds from Republicans last year to finance some

of their campaigns and drain votes from the Democrats. Reliable Republican sources concede that the GOP also provided some aid to La Raza Unida, another left-leaning party made up of militant Mexican-Americans, although La Raza leaders deny the report.

The California situation is similar to a controversy in New York, although it does not appear to be so extensive. In New York, high Republican leaders in the state legislature have been accused of helping to finance the Liberal party in an attempt to undercut Democratic candidates.

The Committee for the Re-election of the President funneled \$10,000 into California in 1971 in a futile effort to eliminate Gov. George C. Wallace's American Independent party from the ballot, a result that would also have benefited Republicans. Any aid received by the two leftist parties, however, seems to have come from local, rather than national sources.

No Choice Seen  
The Peace and Freedom party was organized in 1968, when the anti-war movement was at its height and many radicals felt there was no choice between the two major parties. A vast petition drive qualified the party for the ballot, and two congressional districts, a total of close to \$5,000, Peace and Freedom organizers received about \$1,500 additional to cover such expenses as travel, telephone bills and literature, the leaders added.

Much of this money was transferred by Frank DeLong, a consultant to the Republican leadership in the state assembly, according to Eric Garris, a young Peace and Freedom party activist who ran in the 61st Assembly District. The current Republican leader, Assemblyman Robert Beverly, refused to allow Mr. DeLong to talk to The New York Times. But reliable Republican sources in Sacramento confirmed that party money had been used to help Peace and Freedom candidates.

First Contact in '72  
The first contact with Mr. DeLong occurred in March 1972, Mr. Garris said in an interview. The Republican consultant reportedly agreed to fly the youth and another Peace and Freedom leader, John Haag, from Los Angeles to Sacramento to help recruit a splitter candidate in the 10th Assembly District in Contra Costa County.

Mr. DeLong reportedly met them at the airport and gave them a car and some expenses money. Mr. Garris added: "He had a real nice car. We used to go up until the head of household is in the 45-to-54 age bracket. It will peak at that point, then decline. The median income for such families last year was \$14,056. Where the head of the family was a full-time, year-round worker, it was \$15,610. Income continued to be highest in the Northeast, where the median was \$19,942, and lowest in the South, where the midpoint last year was \$9,668.

Only 3.4 percent of all males 15 and over had incomes of \$25,000 or more last year and only 13.6 percent had incomes over \$15,000. Only 1.0 percent of females were above the \$15,000 line. The median family income for blacks last year was \$6,884 compared to \$11,549 for whites.

### 3,423 French Jurists

#### Oppose Abortion Shift

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—A group of anti-abortion lawyers, judges and law professors has released a statement signed by 3,423 jurists that liberalization of France's strict abortion law would be a first step towards "bad practices."

The statement will be sent to all parliamentarians. Following public pressure, especially by women's groups, the government announced last month that it had drawn up a liberalized abortion law to be submitted to parliament in the autumn.



I DO—Thomas Bradley taking oath as the mayor of Los Angeles. Former U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren swears him in, as Mrs. Bradley looks on.

### In Festive, Sentimental Ceremony

## Black Mayor Takes Office in Los Angeles

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (UPI).—With temperatures in the 90s and the smog hanging like a challenge over City Hall, Tom Bradley became the 37th mayor of the City of the Angels yesterday.

Ramrod straight, in conservative blue pin-striped suit and blue-striped tie, the 55-year-old former policeman received the oath of office from former Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren before about 8,000 spectators on the mall in front of the tall, pyramid-towered City Hall building.

The ceremony was colorful and frankly sentimental. O.C. Smith sang "Impossible Dream" and Florence Henderson "Sound of Music." But, in keeping with the style of the city's new chief executive, everything was restrained.

The large, festive crowd, an even mix of black and white with a smattering of Orientals and Chicanos, was unabashedly partisan. And all seemed to share in the self-congratulation of having elected a black mayor for the first time in the city's 123-year political history.

Noticeably absent was Mr. Bradley's predecessor in the \$50-

000-a-year post, the flamboyant Sam Yorty, who after 12 years as mayor, lost to Mr. Bradley by a sweeping margin in the May 29 election. Rather than wait around for the inauguration of his successor, Mr. Yorty took off with his wife for a two-week cruise to Alaska.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Bradley signaled the caution that it seems will characterize his administration. "There was no rhetoric, no sweeping promises. Instead, Mr. Bradley traced his humble beginnings and in an anecdote commented, 'Ain't God been good to Tom Bradley.'"

The new mayor said he rejects the notion that "this city has an inevitable rendezvous with decay and destruction" and pledged again that smog-choked Los Angeles will have growth control, transit planning and a mass transit system (although he has already backed off from his campaign target date of 18 months for rapid transit).

Stressing his theme of mayor-of-all-the-people, Mr. Bradley made a special point to reach out to residents of the San Fernando Valley, the white middle-class community where "unplanned growth has been a nightmare."

In one of his few efforts at eloquence, Mr. Bradley spoke of a "rendezvous with tomorrow, a tomorrow which will extend the horizons of our potential beyond anything that has happened in the past."

His 25-minute address was also enlivened by a tough-sounding reference to the Watergate scandal. "Every day," he said, "we hear from the nation's capital new tales of ideals betrayed, laws broken, promises repudiated, crimes concealed. Let it be said that here in Los Angeles we began today to build the kind of government that meant what it says and says what it means."

The crowd, some dressed casually, others obviously having come from church to the midday ceremony, seemed oblivious to the heat and thoroughly engrossed in a 90-minute celebration followed by a parade and an invitational ball in the evening.

"To me this is resurrection day," said Robert Farrell, a black Bradley worker. "It's the first Sunday of the month, and in the Baptist Church this is Communion Sunday. It's symbolism for the people who believe in this kind of politics."

Said another churchgoer, Gospel singer Lelaena Scott: "Stony the road we trod, but come by faith this far with God. . . I believe him to be a black man that will serve all the people."

The only unpleasant note was a squad of 50 uniformed Nazis stalked across the street from the mall shouting, "White power!" and carrying signs reading "Back to Africa!"

But the general mood was upbeat, imbued with a spirit of hope and optimism.

"Looks like things are going to get better," someone in the crowd commented.

"It'll be different," responded his companion.

### Black Woman Mayor

COMPTON, Calif., July 2.—Doris A. Davis, former city clerk, was sworn in yesterday as the 25th mayor of Compton, becoming the first black woman in America to head a moderate-sized city.

Mrs. Davis, 37, said she hoped to make Compton the "most progressive city in America." She said young people would be given an important voice in city government during her administration.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Link Is Found Between Pill, Bladder Ills

### Gallstone Incidence Cited in U.S. Study

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI).—A 24-hospital study in the greater Boston area has revealed a previously unsuspected relationship between the use of oral contraceptives and the risk of developing gall bladder disease.

Among users of the pill, the study found, the risk of being hospitalized for gall bladder surgery was twice that for non-users. The authors of the study, published in the current issue of the journal *Lancet*, noted that the estrogen in the pill may change the composition of bile, resulting in the formation of gallstones.

The study, conducted as part of the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program, also indicated—as have previous studies—that pill use does not increase a woman's chances of developing breast cancer. If anything, the study showed, the pill has a protective effect, since women who take it tend to have fewer benign breast tumors than women who do not.

The study also confirmed previous findings linking the pill to a greatly increased risk of developing blood clots. In this study, pill users had a risk of suffering a clot 11 times greater than that of nonusers. Previous studies showed risks of 10 times greater and 4.5 times greater.

In the gall bladder disease study, pill use among 212 women aged 20 to 44 who were surgically proven to have this condition was compared with pill use among 842 women of the same ages hospitalized for other reasons. Among those with gall bladder disease, 31 percent used the pill. Only 20 percent of the others did.

The authors estimated that each year 79 women in 100,000 who did not use the pill will develop gall bladder disease. Among pill users, they said, the annual attack rate would be about 158 per 100,000.

## Argentine Aide Of U.S.-Owned Bank Abducted

BUENOS AIRES, July 2 (AP).—The assistant manager of a U.S.-owned bank in Cordoba was kidnapped this morning, one of four new victims in the wave of kidnappings sweeping Argentina.

An 11-year-old boy and a German national were released after ransom were paid but the number of persons held captive by either leftist guerrillas or common criminals still exceeds a dozen.

Raul Bernalchini, Argentine executive at the Cordoba branch of the First National City Bank of New York, was the latest victim. Police sources said the kidnappers intercepted his car as he left his home to drive to the bank and forced him into a van. The van was later found abandoned.

Mr. Bernalchini also is vice-president of the Chamber of Foreign Commerce.

Frederick during the weekend were Hans Kurt Gebhardt, a German engineer with the Silvana hosiery manufacturer and Oscar Lapajurker, 11, son of a businessman.

There was no word on the fate of a Briton, an American and an Italian being held by kidnappers.

## Embargo on Cuba Seen as Failure

WASHINGTON, July 2 (UPI).—A congressional study on the Soviet economy said yesterday that the U.S. embargo against Cuba has been a failure and possibly has prevented it from developing into a relatively moderate state like Yugoslavia.

"Our embargo strategy does not appear to have had its desired effect in Cuba," the study said. "In retrospect, there is cause to wonder whether Cuba would not have become another Yugoslavia had the United States treated her revolution with sympathy or even with neutrality rather than with an act of total economic warfare."

The report, prepared for the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, said that the purpose of the embargo—initiated in the last days of the Eisenhower administration in January 1961, and strongly upheld by President Nixon—was to reduce Cuba's ability to export subversion, to disenchant Cubans with Castro, to show Latin American countries that Communism had no future in the Western Hemisphere and to raise the Soviet Union's cost of supporting the Castro regime.

## U.S. Northeast Floods Recede; 11 Killed, Damage in Millions

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP).—The Northeast began clearing away tons of mud and tottering up the millions of dollars in damage today after weekend floods that inundated low-lying towns.

At least 11 persons died as torrential rains turned brooks into rivers in New England, upstate New York and Pennsylvania. Damage to Vermont's roads and bridges alone was estimated at \$10 million, while the total loss in New Hampshire was put at \$3 million.

By today, the rains had stopped and creeks and streams which had roared through many Vermont towns were back in their banks. To a lesser extent, the flooding hit Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine.

Hartford hit was Vermont, where 26 highway bridges and several railroad trestles were swept away by more than six inches of rain that fell on the Green Mountains Saturday.

Crops that had been replanted after a March flood were washed into the rivers, along with acres of topsoil. At one point, the Black River flowed through the

middle of a General Electric plant in Ludlow, Vt., the town's major employer. It will be closed for several months, officials estimated.

"The topsoil in the Ludlow area is probably in Connecticut by now," said Norman James, executive assistant to Vermont's Gov. Thomas P. Salmon.

Crews of National Guardsmen, called up by Gov. Salmon, worked to patch washed out roads. Some of them were cut by gullies 10 feet deep.

Will Appeal for Aid  
The governors of New Hampshire and Vermont said they would appeal to President Nixon for federal disaster aid.

Vermont officials said it would be a week before they could estimate the total damage from the storms that affected about half the state's towns.

Sewer systems and water supplies were severely damaged, civil defense spokesmen said.

Most of those killed in the storm either fell into streams or were lost in boating accidents. Officials reported four deaths in New Hampshire, three in Vermont, three in Pennsylvania and one in Massachusetts. Two others have been missing since Saturday in a Massachusetts boating accident.

## Italy Politicians Bargain on Roles In New Coalition

ROME, July 2 (Reuters).—Italian leaders today discussed the division of cabinet posts in a new center-left coalition planned by Premier-designate Mariano Rumor after reaching basic agreement on urgent measures to solve the country's economic and political crisis.

But their session of hard bargaining still left open the key question of coalition membership of the left, whose participation in the new government is crucial to Mr. Rumor's plan to form a stable and broadly based administration.

Mr. Rumor, a leader of the Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest party, was asked by President Giovanni Leone to form a government two weeks ago. The planned coalition would be made up of the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists.

Although most of the politicians leaving today's meeting expressed optimism about the outcome of the talks, Socialist party chief Francesco de Martino said that the ultimate decisions would now have to be made by the party executives who will meet in the next few days to review progress in the negotiations.

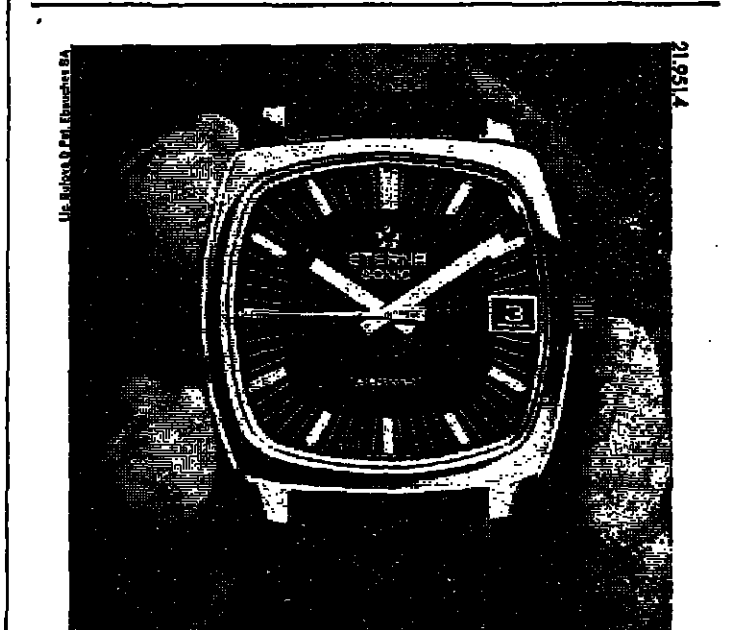
Leaders of important major factions within the Socialist party have disagreed recently about whether the coalition should actually join the coalition or simply support it in parliament.

## U.S. Bid to New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 2 (AP).—Prime Minister Norman Kirk said today he has accepted an invitation from President Nixon to visit the United States later this year.

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## The Politics of Murder

The slaying of Col. Yusef Alon in Chevy Chase is nearly clueless but there is a general consensus that the killing was political, and an almost equally broad agreement that the politics was that of Arab terrorism. But even those assumptions reveal the blindness of political murder. The bullet can bring death to a man, but it carries no enlightenment.

"Arab terrorism" covers a multitude of sins and conveys—or seeks to convey—a wide diversity of virtues. Does it attempt to redress the wrongs done to Palestinian refugees? Or advance some version of Muslim nationalism? Is it Marxist or Maoist? Or is it, like the assassination of Robert Kennedy, a purely individual action?

It is not the Arab terrorists alone who demonstrate the irrationality of terror. In Northern Ireland the Official wing of the Irish Republican Army put up candidates in the recent election. None were seated. The disident IRA Provisionals failed in their campaign to have Catholics spoil their ballots. Their violent Protestant opponents also came off badly so far as any open electoral showing is concerned. Yet terror has been the chief political expression of Ulster for far too many months, and one can only hope, not really expect, that the elections and their aftermath will restore a measure of order.

In other words, political murder creates more confusion than clarity in any troubled situation. Yet its ability to intensify the

troubles, to create the politics of counter-violence, is obviously far greater than any head count can measure, than any rational test can assess. Terror, acting secretly, can be the tool of interests far removed from the passion that allegedly inspires political murder. It can cause a government, which wants to behave justly, like that of the Sudan, to postpone indefinitely the trials of such patent criminals as those who committed the Khartoum murders, and give bite to the oratory of, say, a Col. Moamer Qadhafi. Terror and political murder, then, cannot be discounted because it does not accomplish what it sets out to do, because it does not represent any substantial number of persons, because it conveys an impression that is as vague as its acts are sharply concrete. Rather, the very weaknesses of terror as a political weapon enhance the need for common action to suppress it.

Nobody can possibly gain by the murder of Col. Alon, but a very large number of persons and states can lose. Terror is not revolution, although revolutions may use terror. Its effects, indeed, can be strongly counter-revolutionary: witness the steady drift toward the right in Uruguay, under the stimulus of the fight against the Tupamaros. Political murder is murder, in the sense that one or more persons have assumed the right to take a human life without any sanction from the community. But it is even more than murder, since its effects extend across the border of that community, and become the concern of all.

## The Soybean Embargo

The administration's soybean embargo is a staggering confession of incompetence. To say that the embargo had become necessary does not render it desirable. It only demonstrates how far our government had let matters slide. This administration lurches from one economic crisis to the next, reacting in haste, with little evidence of thought or careful planning. The embargo is only the latest example of the general mismanagement that has characterized America's agricultural policy for the past year and more.

Remember that the United States got a very expensive lesson last summer in the costs of carelessness in promoting farm exports. The Russians came here and unexpectedly bought a billion dollars worth of grain, through traders operating in great secrecy. The Agriculture Department claims that it had no idea how much the Russians were buying. The effect of this sale was nearly to double the price of wheat for Americans. The lesson was that a prudent and competent government does not voluntarily leave itself in total ignorance regarding the sales of its crops to foreign buyers.

Having sat on its hands last year while the traders sold off the nation's wheat stocks, the department naturally continued to sit on its hands this year while they proceeded to sell off the soybean stocks. But this time it was not done in haste or any great secrecy. If the Agriculture Department did not know what was happening, the market did. The price of soybean meal a year ago was \$55 a ton. By the end of the winter it had doubled. By late spring it had doubled again. There was no mystery about the reason: The professional brokers had come to believe that, between domestic sales and foreign sales, they had sold more soybeans than there were to sell.

Finally, when the administration was driven to freeze food prices earlier this month, it belatedly told the traders to register their export commitments. At that point the Agriculture Department discovered what everyone else had known for months: that the actual export sales were running much higher than the official estimates. It responded with the embargo. Ships currently being loaded can sail, but no further soybeans or meal are to be loaded.

The soybean has become, over the past two decades, crucial to the nutrition of Americans and a large part of the world's population overseas. It is the cheapest and richest of all the sources of protein. Three-quarters of the world's soybeans are grown in the United States, and the United States is the only country that can export them in any significant quantity. For those countries depending on American soybeans, there is no alternative source of supply.

Particularly in East Asia, soy products are an important part of the human diet. The embargo cuts off the flow of protein to people in Japan and Korea in order to control the prices of eggs and beef in the United States. It can be argued that a degree of price stability is essential in the United States, and in the long run other countries' economies will also benefit from U.S. restraint of inflation. But Americans need to understand the cost to other people, particularly those across the Pacific, of this sudden and drastic decision to tear up U.S. commitments to deliver the food supplies that Americans have already sold.

A reasonably foresighted administration would have required, last fall, that traders publicly register all foreign sales. It would then have been warned of the rise in foreign demand. It would have installed at that point a system of rationing to our foreign customers. By making its intentions clear at the beginning of the crop year last fall, it would have held down prices at home and expectations abroad. It would have allowed traders to sell only what it could deliver, and it would have guaranteed those deliveries. But those opportunities were all lost months ago.

Instead, the administration is apparently going to spend another frantic weekend trying to devise, in great haste, a formula for allocating the remainder of the current soybean crop. There may be very little to allocate abroad, if the administration wants to push down the domestic price. Any allocation ought, obviously, to give preference to steady customers of the United States, to the nations that depend upon America most heavily and to those who need the protein for human consumption.

But no solution now can be any more than a last-minute attempt to limit the damage. The Nixon administration and its secretary of agriculture have given Americans a farm policy that offers the consumer the highest food prices in history, while simultaneously putting the farmer in a squeeze that forces him to drown his chicks. To help things along, Americans cut off deliveries of goods already sold to the foreign nations that the United States has been pressuring to buy more. U.S. economic foreign policy was, until last Wednesday, to promote vigorously U.S. agricultural exports. But on Wednesday evening, U.S. customers got the embargo. In agriculture as in the rest of its economic management, the administration falls from one emergency to another. Each solution tends to be whatever the administration said most recently it would under no circumstances ever do.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### French Nuclear Tests

They say that their bomb will be "only a little one," like the Victorian housemaid excusing her illegitimate baby. They say other powers, Britain included, have done worse in terms of world fall-out risk. Perhaps so. But no number of wrongs will make a

right. The truth is that today, with the cold war supposed to be at an end, and with individual powers merging into bigger alliances like NATO, the French bomb is a sad anachronism. What a pity that our cross-channel neighbors can't see it that way.

—From the Sun (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1898

NEW YORK—At last the period of waiting is over. The United States troops are now fighting in grim earnest. Special dispatches to the Herald give the details of the first days' engagement on Friday before Santiago de Cuba. These dispatches are the only ones that, up to yesterday, had reached New York, and consequently, Europe, containing anything more than a bare statement that a battle was being waged. But there is one and not two, for even though the American Army is winning all along the line, the losses are very heavy.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The attempt to divorce the World Court from the League of Nations means that the United States will never enter the Court, according to David H. Miller, in a statement here. He was the legal expert attached to the American Peace Commission in Paris and who helped to frame the League of Nations. Mr. Miller says that neither the Senate nor the Powers would accept the modification of the Court election machinery. In his opinion, "all of these proposed changes are simply visionary, impracticable and unacceptable."



## Toward Impeachment

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Almost all of us have some Watergate crow to eat. In my own case there is a particularly large act of recantation to perform since I was not only highly sympathetic to Mr. Nixon in 1968, but also persistently scoffed thereafter at charges the administration was endangering constitutional liberties.

But the Senate hearings have shown that this country was indeed being pushed in the direction of a police state. The pushers were not mere apparitions, such as John Dean, but the President and his closest associates. The evidence comes not from hearsay, but from solemn documents supported by an abundance of interlocking testimony.

Begin with the lists of White House "enemies" which the committee unearthed last week. Thanks to the courageous determination of a police state, the pushers were not mere apparitions, such as John Dean, but the President and his closest associates. The evidence comes not from hearsay, but from solemn documents supported by an abundance of interlocking testimony.

### Trampling Up Scandal

The names indicated that screwing our enemies meant such things as prosecution by the Justice Department and trampling up scandal. The President has been charged by Mr. Dean with wanting to use the Internal Revenue Service for harassment, and we know that several individuals on the list suddenly found for the first time that their bank accounts were being subject to special scrutiny.

The FBI was brought into the most crude political operations, including a wholly illegitimate investigation of aspects of the Chappaquiddick incident involving Sen. Edward Kennedy. There was wiretapping, bugging and personal surveillance on a very large scale.

When J. Edgar Hoover refused to cooperate, the White House, through the President's top domestic aide, John Ehrlichman, opened negotiations with one of Hoover's subordinates, William Sullivan. When Mr. Hoover died, the President nominated a total White House patsy, L. Patrick Gray, to replace him.

The CIA was also used, in ways

specifically barred by statute, for domestic political purposes. This abuse reached its high point in the effort to have the CIA provide a cover for the Watergate burglars. That such attempt was made is now known through the sworn testimony of the former director, Richard Helms, the present deputy director, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, as well as the former FBI director, Mr. Gray.

According to testimony supported by contemporary memos, the chief proponent of that effort was the President's closest political associate and White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman. His other close associate, Mr. Ehrlichman, played a role in the affair. They did so, as the President's official statement of May 22 indicates, at the express direction of Mr. Nixon himself.

When the FBI and CIA were insufficient, the Nixon White House did not scruple to act through their own goon squads. Break-ins against private citizens were organized by White House personnel apparently operating under the direction of Ehrlichman. The Watergate break-in, in other words, was only one of a series.

A similar pattern of abuse was applied to the courts and the Congress. Mr. Nixon, according to the White House log of his meetings and phone conversations, learned about the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist in mid-March at the latest. But the fact of the burglary was not reported by federal authorities to the Ellsberg trial judge at Los Angeles until April 25. In the meantime, the President and Ehrlichman dangled the bait of an appointment to be director of the FBI in front of the judge.

### Blackmail Effort

As to the Congress, Sen. William Fulbright has shown that there was an effort to blackmail him for abuse of campaign funds. A similar effort to apply illegitimate pressure on Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, has emerged and it will be surprising if the practice was not standard.

I do not want to overdraw the picture. Many forces in American society and government were working to resist all these illegal acts. But there was a systematic effort to set up what amounts to a police state. As chairman Sam Ervin of the Senate committee has been steadily asserting, that

effort is in conflict with the role of the President as defined by the Constitution.

The questions raised by that defiance of the Constitution cannot be answered by mere presidential press conferences. They can probably not even be answered, as I recently suggested, in a separate set of committee hearings. It may well be that these emerging questions can only be answered—and it now seems to me that this is where chairman Ervin in his canniness is taking the country—in an impeachment proceeding.

ALDEBURGH, England.—It is noon when Billy Burrell's boat comes in. The men haul her up on the stony beach and unload the baskets of fish. There are already half a dozen customers waiting at Billy's small hut for the fresh-caught sole and skate.

Someone asks if he can order lobster ahead for Wednesday. "Yes sir," says Billy. "If we get any Wednesday. But you be sure you're here before 3 o'clock. We go home when we run out, and that's likely to be 3."

On the high street of the village, among the other small shops, there is a dairy. Do they have any cream today? The girl lifts a white enamel pitcher and pours thick yellow cream into a container.

### Yesteryear

Aldeburgh is yesteryear: Victorian cottages, roses on the high street, and, most of all, old-fashioned attitudes. It is a place where men like Billy Burrell perform their craft without needing to compete for more and more.

It is small, direct, personal, and it works by restraint, by self-discipline. No enormous new hotels mar the scale of the seafront. The planning authorities would stop any such idea, fortified by overwhelming public opinion that it would not do. One must not be too greedy or too powerful. The world of Aldeburgh is a world of moderation, of respect for proportion.

For an American visitor, unable to escape the obsession of his homeland, the inevitable contrast is with the world revealed by

## Pursuit of 'Security' In a Hungry World

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—The central fact of international life is that, as conditions improve for some, they worsen for others. This may be hard for Americans to comprehend, especially at a moment when a summit has just dramatized progress in enhancing the nuclear and psychological security and the physical well-being of the United States and the Soviet Union. Yet the fact is no less true for our common failure to appreciate it.

Take "security," which most Americans define in strategic and political terms. This way of looking at it is often thought to be universal; actually it's the particular view of countries with the resources to be in or about the nuclear club. For the world's poor, political disputes are, if anything more than trouble, a circus to distract them from their daily shortages of bread; worrying about nuclear war is less a burden than a luxury and status symbol beyond their widest dreams.

The week which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev devoted to the pursuit and celebration of "security" coincided with a session of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome which explored a condition of global "insecurity" of unprecedented and frightening dimensions.

### Uneasiness

"There is an unmistakable and mounting sense of uneasiness and foreboding about the world's food and agriculture," FAO director-general A. H. Boerma told FAO council delegates. "We are passing through a period when there is not only serious cause for concern, even alarm, in many places but also more widespread uncertainty than there has been, perhaps, since the years immediately following the second World War. Developments... have not only been dismaying... There have also been indications that a radical process of change is going on..."

The salient points are these: ● The world's population is rising by about 70 million a year, mostly in places that can't produce enough food for their populations. Diet improvements elsewhere contribute further to increased demand.

● Food shortages are spreading—most acutely these days in parts of the Indian subcontinent and across a broad swath of West Africa. Some experts connect the latter crisis to a long-term climatic trend.

● Poor countries have been unable to increase their food production fast enough to care for their own needs.

● Huge Soviet purchases have drawn down the surplus grain stocks which provided the world with a kind of cushion against adversity—however thin and lumpy a cushion—in the last 20 years.

The upshot is, the FAO Boerma reported, that the world is only one "marginal shortfall" in one major grain area away from "a serious deficit at the world level." Next year, with world wheat stocks—already at 20-year lows—even lower, the brink will be even nearer. This is not just a bad down in a series of ups and downs but a continuing and deepening condition touching most of the people in the world.

To cope, Boerma proposed that a concept of minimal "world food security" be endorsed internationally, that governments regularly consult on needs and stocks, that voluntary guidelines be set to concert national stock policies, and that "vulnerable" countries be helped to maintain their stocks.

"In principle," said Boerma, "it would also be desirable to ensure that (importing) countries obtained priority in receiving supplies from exporting countries in times of serious world shortages"—that is, not only cash but also hunger should determine who eats.

The American delegate responded with evident satisfaction that all countries, not just the United States, should be asked to cope with the world's food needs. Long gone is the day when Washington eagerly took upon itself the mission of easing hunger everywhere. But it is not yet demonstrated that the administration is prepared to go through the elaborate and difficult process of evolving a responsible policy.

### Never Joined

Moscow, perhaps in part to avoid the agency's reporting requirements, has never joined the embargo club in which should be regarded as an unshirkable obligation of international citizenship. Since the Russians assumed just such a reporting requirement in the summit agriculture agreement signed here last week, however, observers wonder if it will follow through and join the FAO. China already belongs.

In any event, the summit agreement made no reference whatsoever to the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are among the relatively few well-fed islands in the sea of world hunger.

## Order and Chaos

By Anthony Lewis

Watergate: A world of excess, of inhumanity, of conspiratorial indirectness, of disrespect for rules. A gross world, where the dominant emotion is hunger for power.

The British generally, not only in this old-fashioned corner of East Anglia, evidently find Watergate extremely difficult to understand: not just the original crimes, but the way the hearings and the investigations are proceeding. It is all so crude, so disordered.

Even the editors of the Times of London find themselves out of their depth. The other day they compared Watergate to a current local corruption case of bribery by an architectural firm to get official business, and concluded that the essence of the two affairs was the same: It was as if they were looking across the Atlantic through the wrong end of the telescope in order to reduce the high political crimes of Watergate to the size of their own imagination.

### Misuse of Power

Misuse of power on so enormous a scale is simply unimaginable here. Because they do not appreciate the occasion for it, some Britons cannot understand the public method of the Senate committee's proceedings. The correctives here are quiet and internal.

The Aldeburgh Festival, in its own very special way, reflects the values of the community. It eschews the grand, the overblown, the vulgar. It prefers music on an intimate scale, and performances are in the traditional community buildings of these East Suffolk villages: churches, a small town hall, a malt barn marvelously converted to a concert hall.

It is the vision of one man, an order,

Benjamin Britten, helped by his friends and admirers. The result is unique in its high standards of performance, its roots in the community, its sophisticated choice of music. But inevitably it has its critics, too, especially those who consider Britten's own music too internationalized, too restrained, too lacking in communicative passion.

But passion may be internal, may be repressed, and there can be art of a high order in showing it in just those terms. That is the achievement of Benjamin Britten in the opera that has just had its premiere at this festival, "Death in Venice."

### Symbol of Order

Folgorant circumstances have lent further emotion to its story of destiny and death. Britten had to have heart surgery as he finished the opera, and while recuperating has not been allowed at rehearsals or performances. His friend and Aldeburgh collaborator for many years, Peter Pears, has carried on in the extremely demanding main singing role of Aschenbach.

In the Thomas Mann story, Aschenbach is a symbol of order and self-discipline. Then, on his fated trip to Venice, he falls in love with the young Polish boy, lets go the restraints, disintegrates and dies. A high point of the opera comes when Pears, abandoning himself to his passion, sings:

"But what is self-possession? What is reason, moral sense, what is art itself compared to the rewards of chaos?"

And so, in the small peaceful setting of Aldeburgh, we find powerful illumination of a great contemporary theme of life and art: the conflict of chaos and order.

## Letters

### Answer to Critics

I appreciate your coverage of Watergate, and can't understand the attitude of those Nixon-defenders who feel that the Press is out to "get" Richard Nixon. Do they believe that the President has become a deity and thus beyond any critical evaluation?

I would like to pose the following question for such stalwart defenders-of-the-faith. Just imagine if a Democratic administration were embroiled in such scandalous events (indictment of Attorney General and other high officials, etc.). Think of what Nixon would say about these conditions if he were not in the White House, but a candidate for office. Would he not criticize such an administration in the

most pious tones possible, pressing for a clean-up, return to morality, etc.? Perhaps some of your adroit columnists such as Saline or Buckley could do a column on this poignant fantasy.

Your columnists on the other side, I am afraid, are equally misguided when they suggest that the presidency has been corrupted and that Nixon will or should resign. A more realistic guess is that he will ignore criticism, bluff up into a defensive stance and deny that anything is afoot. It is this ostrich position that is poisoning America today, and not the criticisms (as some of your correspondents seem to think).

Stockholm. SHELDON LITT.

### The Rear View

Why has Irving Marder (HT June 21) failed to notice that the blue-jean trend is shared by men also and that they, as well as women, often have BRES (big rear ends)? When men are claiming equal rights to the public display of their bodies, he should kindly afford to them the same attention that he reserves for women. Would the Herald Tribune have published an article on tee-shirted, beer-bellied men? Why is a rear projection any more offensive than a frontal one, I wonder.

ELIZABETH JOHNSTON, Paris.

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## Africans Ask More U.S. Aid For Drought

### \$4 Million in Grain Seen as Insufficient

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT).—With a severe drought threatening starvation for at least six million people in the sub-Saharan region, African diplomats are questioning whether the \$4 million in American assistance in the form of food grain and its transportation is enough.

All 158,000 tons of the grain, mostly sorghum, are expected to arrive by late August for use by many of the 24 million people in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. The American aid is part of a worldwide response of 410,000 tons of food to date.

An official at the Food for Peace Program of the Agency for International Development said that the 158,000 tons of sorghum would feed 11 million people for just one month. That figure is based on a daily ration of one pound to a person.

Complaint on Aid

One African diplomat complained that American food shipments had been too slow, saying that the grain was needed by late July rather than late August. However, an official at Food for Peace said that the African drought had received top priority and that the agency originally thought that it would not be able to deliver the grain until October.

The official said that cuts in the proposed budget for the current fiscal year for food grants had seriously affected the agency's capability to deal with emergencies. He said that a special appropriation to finance food for the drought area was the "only way" of saving our regular programs.

"Our Means of Survival"

At a recent news conference, the Senegalese Ambassador to the United States, André Coumbre, thanked the American government for its assistance but added that the drought had "affected the very heart of our means of survival." He said the crisis was "beyond the grasp of human intelligence—People can't recognize the surroundings they were born in."

Long-term damage is expected to be great, with already impoverished nations now facing economic disaster. One diplomat said, "When people ask what our priorities are, we say we have no priorities, for even in normal times these are countries that still need everything."

## Japan and Korea Get High Fallout Of China A-Test

SINGAPORE, July 2 (Reuters).—Japan and South Korea today reported extremely high radioactive activity contents in the air above their territory following last week's Chinese nuclear test but said there was still no danger to human health.

The Japanese government's headquarters for radioactive countermeasures in Tokyo said dust collected at high altitudes over northern Japan during the last two days contained radioactivity between 1,500 and 3,000 times above normal.

It added that the radioactive content in rain falling on the west coast of Japan during the weekend was between 20 and 30 times higher than normal, but that it was not dangerous enough to require any countermeasures. The air over Seoul today was found to have a radioactive content about 3,000 times higher than normal, about three times higher than the previous record after the fifth Chinese test in 1966.

## Scientists Meet On Solar Power

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—Six hundred scientists today began discussions on harnessing sun power for man's needs, including such ideas as a French solar electric car, an Egyptian solar house and a California house air-conditioned by the sun.

The five-day congress, the largest of its kind ever held, is sponsored by the French, West German and U.S. governments. The scientists from 70 countries, including the Soviet Union, are meeting at UNESCO headquarters.

The congress is meeting at a time when "the threat of a shortage of fossil fuels and a growth in environmental damage has focused new attention upon the sun as an almost limitless source of pollution-free energy," according to a UNESCO spokesman.

About 400 papers are being presented at the meeting, which has been divided into three main sections: sun and life, sun and energy, and sun and habitat.

## 6 Saboteurs Executed In N. Yemen Capital

BEIRUT, July 2 (AP).—Six men, described as saboteurs, were executed today by firing squads in the main public square of Sana'a, the North Yemen capital, Sana'a radio reported.

All were found guilty by a special tribunal of murder, laying mines, barricading roads and blowing up homes and cars. Three other accused saboteurs also were tried and sentenced to death in absentia, according to the broadcast.



BARELY MADE IT—This U.S. Air Force colonel was airborne in a hurry at a missile station in Alaska recently when mamma bear didn't like him taking pictures of her family and got a little disturbed. Being the mascot of the station, she probably just wanted to scare him a bit, because if she really wanted to hurt him, well, bears can climb poles, too.

## U.S. Amends Predictions

### China Is Seen Moving Faster With H-Bombs Than Missiles

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 2 (NYT).—China is continuing to make fairly rapid progress in the development of nuclear warheads, in the opinion of Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission officials, but it appears to have run into technical difficulties in developing the missiles to deliver them.

As a result, while American officials remain impressed with Chinese advances in nuclear technology, particularly in development of thermonuclear devices, they have been forced repeatedly to amend and postpone their predictions on when China would enter the "superpower" class with a force of long-range nuclear-armed missiles.

It now appears that China has in the last year begun deploying some medium-range ballistic missiles—missiles with a range up to 1,000 miles and carrying, according to American calculations, a relatively small 20-kiloton warhead, one with a force equivalent to that of 20,000 tons of TNT. American analysts also believe that China has begun deploying an intermediate range ballistic missile with a range of about 1,500 miles and a larger warhead.

No Strategic Weapon

While these are apparently capable of striking at Soviet targets in Siberia and at forces of the United States and its allies in the western Pacific, neither missile is viewed as a strategic weapon putting China in the superpower category.

China's first such weapon may be a multistage ICBM that American officials believe is now ready for deployment in limited numbers in the coming year. With a range of more than 3,000 miles, this missile would be capable of striking at almost all targets in the Soviet Union as well as the western tip of Alaska.

When China will obtain an intercontinental ballistic missile, the true status symbol of the military superpower—capable of hitting the United States, remains uncertain.

At its Loh Nor test range in the western part of the country, China last week detonated a thermonuclear device in the two-megaton to three-megaton range—the equivalent of two or three million tons of TNT. It was believed to have been the 15th nuclear test by Peking since the start of its nuclear test program in October, 1964, and the fifth in the megaton range.

It is assumed by U.S. analysts that the latest explosion was a "proof test" of a thermonuclear warhead designed for an ICBM. But U.S. intelligence data, based largely on analysis of radioactive debris, are insufficient to indicate whether the thermonuclear device was small enough to go on a missile or might have been a more cumbersome hydrogen bomb designed to be carried by a medium-range TU-16 bomber.

Key Problem

The key problem in warhead design is to produce a thermonuclear device small enough to be mounted on a missile. There is no doubt in the minds of American experts that China can overcome this technological hurdle in view of the impressive progress it has made in thermonuclear technology.

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## Obituaries

### Nancy Mitford, 68, Novelist, Hunted 'U', 'Non-U' Words

LONDON, July 2 (NYT).—Nancy Mitford, 68, the prolific essayist, novelist and historian whose writing was enlivened by satire and a firm British aristocratic perspective, died Saturday at her home in Versailles, France, after a long illness.

Unabashedly snobbish and devastatingly witty, Miss Mitford achieved enormous success and popularity as one of Britain's most piercing observers of social manners.

Beginning with fiction that V. S. Pritchett once hailed as helping to begin "an aristocratic revival in English literature," Miss Mitford moved on to finely observed histories, particularly of court life in France and Russia, and to widely enjoyed essays and translations.

But through all her writing she never let her readers lapse into unawareness of her own aristocratic sheltered upbringing—the object of much of Miss Mitford's scolding satire but a background, nonetheless, which she took very seriously and continued to defend.

Royal Plumbing Compared

In one of her most recent books, "The Sun King," which is a portrait of Louis XIV's life at Versailles, Miss Mitford unhesitatingly compared the plumbing at Versailles with what she had known on her own visits to Buckingham Palace in 1933.

One of Miss Mitford's pet concerns entered the history of obscure literary debates when, in 1955, she published perhaps her most famous essay on upper-class and non-upper-class forms of speech.

The essay sparked such a controversy in Britain, with responses from many major literary figures, that Miss Mitford was compelled a year later to bring out a thin book, "Noblesse Oblige," with her inquiry into the subject as its centerpiece.

Her argument, a set-piece even today among literary parlor games, was that the more elegant euphemism used for any word is usually the non-upper-class thing to say—or, in Miss Mitford's words, simply non-U.

Had Credentials

Thus: It is very non-U to say "dentures"—"false teeth" will do. It is non-U—sick is U. The non-U person resides at his home. The U person lives in his house. And so forth.

Perhaps Miss Mitford and only a few others would have had the credentials to engage in this kind of argument. She was born the eldest of six daughters of David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, the second Baron Redesdale, who lived with Lady Redesdale at Swinbrook, the family estate in Oxfordshire.

Miss Mitford was not the only

family member to win fame in America. Her most well-known sibling is her younger sister, Jessica, the author, who wrote of the girls' childhood in her own memoirs, "Daughters and Rebels."

Miss Mitford's first novel, "Highland Fling," in 1931, was like many that followed—a comedy of manners based on her own experiences. It was followed by "Christmas Pudding," "Wigs on the Green" and "Pigeon Pie"—all of them exhibiting what some critics felt was a style more akin to "Schopenhauer's Burlesque" than acutely tuned observation.

More well received were "Pursuit of Love," 1945, "Love in a Cold Climate," 1949, and "The Blessing," 1951. These were sometimes frankly sentimental but possessed of a wit that Phyllis McGinley, the poet, found "quite funny and rather frightening."

Bishop Welychokowski

WINNIPEG, Ontario, July 2 (AP).—The Most Rev. Wasyly Welychokowski, 70, whose imprisonment by Russian authorities after World War II was a symbol of persecution for Ukrainian Catholics, died here Saturday.

Officials at Miseriordia Hospital said his death was the result of a heart condition. The bishop had been in ill health since his release from prison in January, 1972.

"They destroyed my body but not my soul," he said many times after his release.

The bishop was arrested in 1945 for being a member of the then-outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church. His death sentence later was commuted to 10 years in prison. Bishop Welychokowski spent 13 years in prison between 1945 and 1972.

Laurens Hammond

CORNWALL, Conn., July 2 (UPI).—Laurens Hammond, 78, the inventor of the electric organ and the synchronous electric clock, died yesterday after a short illness, authorities said.

A native of Evanston, Ill., he graduated from Cornell University in 1916 and served as an engineer in the American Expeditionary Force in France in 1917-19. He also served in the U.S. Army in World War II.

Mario Labroca

ROME, July 2 (UPI).—Composer and director Mario Labroca died at his home yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Labroca, 76, was the author of several symphonic and chamber pieces. He served at various times as superintendent of some of Italy's leading opera houses.



Nancy Mitford

### Briton, 45, Jailed For Illegal Entry In France, Freed

PARIS, July 2 (Reuters).—An English teacher who spent five months in a French jail has been released—the first British citizen to benefit from new legal regulations stemming from Britain's membership in the Common Market.

The teacher, David Katin, 45, was imprisoned in February for 13 months after being convicted of illegal entry into France.

But the French Court of Appeals ruled that his sentence did not take into account a decree published in February, 1970, concerning travelers from Common Market countries. Legal sources said it was the first time the decree had been used to the benefit of a British citizen.

Mr. Katin was arrested by French police in January because he lacked any entry documents. He was sentenced to two months in jail but the sentence was increased to 13 months on appeal. His case was taken up by the Paris newspaper Le Monde, which called his sentence "a surprising decision."

The appeals court, which announced its decision today, ordered Mr. Katin's immediate release and sent the case back to a lower court in Lyons for a new hearing.

### Five Basques on Trial In Spain Kidnapping

SANTANDER, Spain, July 2 (UPI).—Five Basques, allegedly responsible for the January kidnapping of industrialist Felipe Buarque, today stood trial before a military tribunal. They are facing 30-year jail sentences.

The prosecution also has asked for the imposition of a fine of 50 million pesetas (\$835,000)—a sum equivalent to the ransom money paid to the militant separatist organization Basque Homeland and Liberty for Mr. Buarque's release.

## Fast Pace of Urbanization

### Singapore Comes a Long Way From Its Gentler Jungle Days

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SINGAPORE (NYT).—The other day the minister of state for education told the Boy Scouts on this tropical island just north of the Equator to give up their traditional "jungle" activities and convert themselves into "good, useful city scouts."

Climbing mountains and building rope suspension bridges across ravines are all right for nations with large countryside, the minister, Chai Chong Yii, told the boys, but not for a nation like Singapore, which is no more than a big city. Apply yourselves instead, he said, to preparing for such emergencies as car crashes, elevator and escalator breakdowns and water rationing.

A sad blow, this advice, to the romantic urges of young explorers, but perhaps it's just as well because the jungle is getting harder and harder to find on this island city-state of 225 square miles. Almost all the mangrove swamps and vine-covered rain forests have been dispossessed by factories, highways, oil refineries and high-rise hotels and office buildings. Elevators have long since outnumbered rope suspension bridges.

There are many who wax nostalgic, if not about the British colonial past, then simply about the past as a gentler, more pastoral, less plastic time. But the government says urbanization is the price Singaporeans must pay for progress.

Lot of Money

There is a lot of money in Singapore these days and very little trouble, except for rising crime rates, particularly burglary, because of the inevitable temptations aroused by urban glitter and affluence. The one-party government maintains a firm stewardship over all facets of life—labor unions, social organizations, universities, newspapers.

Government ministers frequently use their public speeches to lecture the 2.5 million people on their sins and how to erase them. Hardly a day passes when the papers do not give large headlines and prime space to official admonitions about hippies, drugs, draft-dodgers, unethical teachers, long hair, water waste, sloppy dress or littering.

Singapore intellectuals and professional people, among others, complain regularly in private about some of the drawbacks of nation-building—the government's

all-pervasiveness, the blandness of all newspapers and the lack of a significant political opposition. But this criticism takes no organized form and at times does not run deep.

Reactions are similar in other classes. The large number of immigrant workers, for example—most are uneducated Malaysian girls who have poured in to meet Singapore's shortage of cheap, unskilled labor—seem resigned to the stringent labor regulations the government has imposed on them.

Since all the factories have three shifts around the clock, the laborers rotate hours, each working a different shift every week, never able to adjust to any steady regimen of eating, sleeping and working, and often, when on the night shift, unable to sleep during the day because of street noise.

With maximum overtime, many of the girls are earning less than \$60.

The monotony and emptiness of factory life are a far esthetic remove from the downtown boom—the 60 to 70 hotels, the 300,000 cars (one for every five persons in Singapore), the ultramodern financial district and the new office buildings, some of which will reach more than 50 stories.

Gambling Nation

This has been called a nation of gamblers—they roll dice on the floor of the Stock Exchange when trading is quiet—and the big money is gambling that the prosperity will continue.

"We live by our wits," a thriving merchant said. "What else do we have?"

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### Rome Journalists Reject Barzini as Messaggero Head

ROME, July 2 (Reuters).—Journalists on the staff of Rome's largest newspaper, Il Messaggero, today threatened to strike if a rightist nominee is installed as editor of the paper.

The troubles at Il Messaggero began in May when rightist magazine owner Edilio Rusconi bought 50 percent of its shares. The deal has led to three protest strikes by the staff and a national one-day blackout of news in support of press freedom.

Last week, Mr. Rusconi tried to install Luigi Barzini, a former deputy of the right-of-center Liberal party, as editor in place of Alessandro Perrone, who controls the other 50 percent of the shares.

Following opposition from journalists when Mr. Barzini went to the Il Messaggero offices, the editor-designate took the case to court. Today, the court upheld his nomination. A member of the journalists' committee on the newspaper said later that, if Mr. Barzini attempted to take up his post, journalists would begin a "continuous assembly" inside the building.

### More Flooding Hits Bangladesh

DACCA, July 2 (Reuters).—Flood waters have hit more areas of northern Bangladesh with the swollen river Jumna cutting off more than three million persons from the rest of the country.

More than one million persons have been evacuated from the path of the advancing floods, which now are unofficially estimated to cover more than 14,000 square miles.

Saturday, a smallpox epidemic was reported to have broken out in the three northern districts in the wake of the floods, which so far have taken 62 lives.

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## MUSIC AND BALLET

# A Vintage Year for the Spoleto Festival

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy (UPI)—Sixteen years ago, the first Festival of Two Worlds opened with an unforgettable performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" staged by Lucino Visconti and conducted by Thomas Schippers. The same director-conductor team has worked together here several times since, and they are back again this year with the major opera production of the festival, again memorable: a superb mounting of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut." The designer is another Spoleto veteran, Lila de Nobili, and the result of their work is not only profoundly enjoyable and moving, but also instructive. Some critics have considered the youthful "Manon Lescaut" a minor Puccini work, the promising prelude to the masterpieces that followed it. Anyone who has experienced this Spoleto performance will have a hard time sticking to this derogatory view.

Puccini poured into this, his first full-length opera, all his enthusiasm, guided by all his mastery. And Thomas Schippers, who clearly loves the score, brought all his own enthusiasm and mastery to his reading of it. There were great, surging climaxes, but there were many moments of affecting, perfectly paced delicacy and also of wit (as in the lifting of the second act). The National Orchestra, which had played so regally for the ballet program (see below), under Schippers' hypnotic conviction was transformed: The playing was accurate and more than accurate, impassioned. The coherence

and the frequent subtlety of the Puccini score were heard with a clarity seldom achieved by other conductors and other orchestras.

### Starring Roles

In the starring roles, Schippers—following the fruitful Spoleto tradition—chose young artists, unknown in Italy. Nancy Shade's voice may be a little light for the Puccini Manon (and she sounded tired in the last act), but she has a beautiful stage presence, is a charming actress and an excellent musician. Her second act was fine in every way; it was a delight to watch her move from the pouting arrogance of the opening, through the nostalgia of her big aria, to the blinding duet with Des Grieux. The tenor Harry Theysard is also a find. He has a big, generous, lyrical voice, with good enunciation (nice open vowels); he sings with the same kind of warmth as the young Di Stefano, and if he is not an accomplished actor, he is nevertheless an appealing personality, an artist whom—like Miss Shade—we want to hear more of.

The smaller roles were all well cast. Angelo Romero was a dashing, rich-voiced Lescaut, and Carlo del Bosco, a Geronte less of a decrepit caricature than the usual interpretation makes him. Visconti's staging was simple, apt, mastery; it is good to have him back in the opera house, after his long illness. Piero Tosi's beautiful costumes blended perfectly with De Nobili's romantic sets.

All in all, a fine evening which has justly aroused wild enthusiasm in the capacity audiences.

### Second Opera

Spoleto's other opera production is almost equally laudable. It is the New York Pro Musica Antiqua's staging of Marco da Gagliano's "Dafne" written in 1608, only a year after Monte-

verdi's "Orfeo." Though a lesser work than the Monteverdi masterpiece, the "Dafne" has considerable charm, when performed with intelligence. And intelligence marked every aspect of this production. The small group of first-rate players—visible in the center of the stage—offered a convenient focus for the audience's attention, since the action of the opera is static. It is a narrative, not a drama. The staging of William Woodman therefore was appropriate: limited to a few, essential, telling movements. Just as Wendy Wilson's choreography was never obtrusive, of pastoral simplicity, Santo Loquasto designed a lovely baroque garden as a setting, and elegant 17th-century costumes. Except for the bass, all the voices were very good. Ray Devell, as Ovid and Tisbe, and David Britton, as one of the shepherds, deserve special praise, also for their Italian enunciation.

Everyone here is agreed that this is a vintage Spoleto year. Exciting events, great and small (including the brilliant series of noontime chamber-music concerts), follow one another at a dizzy pace. Gian Carlo Menotti, the festival's president, has once again achieved his aim: a festival that is truly, excitingly festive.

It was also 16 years ago, at the first edition of the festival, that Jerome Robbins brought Italian balletomanes—then a small, but enthusiastic band—a heady taste of the new world with his memorable young company, Ballet USA. In the years since then, Robbins has returned to Italy and many other American companies have also come here, to widen and deepen Italian acquaintance with the work of American dancers and choreographers.

For the current festival, Robbins has not brought a company



Nancy Shade as Manon Lescaut at the Festival of Two Worlds.

of his own, but has instead created a kind of international pool of talent, for a program which he calls simply "Celebration." As he explained in a brief curtain speech at opening night Friday, the program is a celebration of dancing by dancers. Then each of the five couples did two pas de deux, 10 selections divided over a two-part evening. Though the program was not intended as a contest or a lesson in comparative styles, some nationalistic observations were inevitable: The muscular vigor of the Russians, in old-fashioned but not ill-fashioned excerpts from the "Cossack" and "Don Quixote," the cool stylings of the English in the third act duet from "Sleeping Beauty" and in a less significant meditation from "Thais" by Ashton; the versatility of the Americans, who did a Balanchine-Tchakovsky duet with rigorous grace and Robbins' own, unforgettable "Afternoon of a Faun." Carla Fracci repeated, with Bortoluzzi, the scene from "La Sylphide" which she had done only a short time ago in Florence, but here her interpretation was much more pointed, more characterized.

### A Subtitle

The program has a subtitle: "The Art of the Pas de Deux." To celebrate the joy of the dance, Robbins assembled five pairs of dancers from five countries: Violette Verdy and Jean-Pierre Bonnet from France, Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Dowell from Great Britain, Carla Fracci and Paolo Bortoluzzi from Italy, Malina Sokolova and Muzhar Bourkhanov from the Soviet Union, and Patricia Mc-

Bride and Helgi Tomasson from the United States.

A fanfare introduced all these assembled stars, who then danced a Tchaikovsky waltz choreographed by Robbins, much in the lifting, elegant fashion of his "Dances at a Gathering." Then each of the five couples did two pas de deux, 10 selections divided over a two-part evening. Though the program was not intended as a contest or a lesson in comparative styles, some nationalistic observations were inevitable: The muscular vigor of the Russians, in old-fashioned but not ill-fashioned excerpts from the "Cossack" and "Don Quixote," the cool stylings of the English in the third act duet from "Sleeping Beauty" and in a less significant meditation from "Thais" by Ashton; the versatility of the Americans, who did a Balanchine-Tchakovsky duet with rigorous grace and Robbins' own, unforgettable "Afternoon of a Faun." Carla Fracci repeated, with Bortoluzzi, the scene from "La Sylphide" which she had done only a short time ago in Florence, but here her interpretation was much more pointed, more characterized.

### The Finale

For the finale, in a magical dark-green, mysterious glade designed by Rouben Ter-Arutunian, first one couple started dancing the "Swan Lake" pas de deux, then they faded away, to be replaced by another, then another, and in the end, all five couples joined in an apotheosis of the dance.

Robbins choreographed the introduction and finale (as well as some other numbers). Most of the rest of the choreography was familiar, as were some of the costumes. Ter-Arutunian devised a simple, but not stark frame, and also designed excellent costumes where they were needed. Under the direction of Christopher Keene, the orchestra of the National Orchestral Association played—but not well.

## JAZZ

# Difficulties of Dealing With Polarized Taste

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES—The gathering together of huge crowds for the purpose of listening to music, though far from a new phenomenon, has taken on significant overtones during the social revolution of the past decade. In the case of the jazz festival, a conspicuous change has crept up on us, bankrupting the unwary promoter, mobilizing the wary into drastic action, and occasionally catching even such canny entrepreneurs as George Wein squarely in the middle. Nowhere was this more evident than in the "Newport Jazz Festival West" presented by Wein during the third week of June.

The Los Angeles venture, after a couple of innovative seasons such as an evening of avant-garde music and an afternoon featuring 10 guitarists (both of which lost money), ended with two long, pop-infested bashes at the Hollywood Bowl under the billing "A Touch of Jazz and Soul." This euphemism was used to denote a pair of hedge-podge attempts to please too many too fast.

In contrast, New York City presently is experiencing the most massive happening in jazz annals: 10 continuous days, extending some 65 performances of 80 different events, each carefully assembled with a specific kind of audience in mind. Its success is virtually a certainty.

### Subdivisions

One of the difficulties in dealing with patrons of music is that for all our wishful talk of disappearing barriers ("No more categories—all music is coming to us"), we must face an unappealing reality: The sound of music is more subdivided than ever in the areas of its popular acceptance.

True, there are growing numbers of young fans whose ears are open to rock, to jazz, to baroque, Indian, Oriental, modern classical music. But they are outnumbered by those who lean to particular tastes. We are loath to pretend that such separations no longer exist.

The jazz market today is polarized on three levels: by age, by race and by musical idiom. Often these differences affect a potential audience two or threefold. Thus an elderly swing music fan who digs Woody or Basie is liable to burst a gut if he finds his tickets were mixed up and he is about to be exposed to Ellington, Sanders or Mahavishnu. A young Afro-American whose idea of a good time is an evening with Billy Paul or Gladys Knight and the Pips is three stages removed from the class of '42 Stan Kenton enthusiast. A devotee of New Orleans music, who is apt to be white and middle-aged, positively cannot relate to the Archie Shepp Quintet. The situation was not always so complex. At the first Newport

Festival, in 1954, I remember the shared delight of black and white, young and old, all grooving to Dillie Holiday, to Eddie Condon's Dixieland bunch, to Ella Fitzgerald, to the combos of Lennie Tristano, Oscar Peterson, Gene Krupa, Milt Jackson, George Shearing, Dizzy Gillespie. But then was then and now is now, and the twain have drifted apart.

Certain Groups Today there are certain black groups and singers whose appeal is primarily to whites, while other black attractions draw black customers almost exclusively. With rare exceptions (Charlie Mann, Chick Corea) the nonblack jazz artist has minimal black box office appeal. (It's been a long, long time since Charlie Barnet's band was an Apollo Theater favorite.)

These stratifications do not in themselves explain the failure or success of a festival, but it is more true today than ever before that the promoter must think in terms of how black a show he has lined up, how much appeal he will have to youth, and how he has balanced the contemporary jazz against the hard rock, the pop and soul vocalists against the genuine jazz singers.

In Cincinnati and Hampton, Va., where two paradigmatic festivals are due, advance box office sales indicate that the mixtures are no handicap, but in such locations there is a good reason: no comparable gathering of major talents is likely to hit town more than once a year. In a city such as Los Angeles, where entertainment of every kind is available throughout the 52 weeks, the customer is liable to think twice before yielding his seat for a pair in the orchestra at a concert where perhaps half the seats are of no particular interest to him.

The Hollywood Bowl has another interesting evening in its new future. On Aug. 17, Louis Grumet will present a line-up of uncompromising jazz, by the orchestras of Count Basie and Stan Kenton, the Cannonball Adderley and Stan Getz Combos, Ella Fitzgerald and Oscar Peterson. For many of us, a program of this kind is irresistibly attractive, but the inevitably question again arises: Except for Adderley, who among these superlative artists is dynamic in terms of attraction to the young, the black, the what's-happening-now crowd? Many well-intentioned words have been written, much rhetoric has been spoken, about the power of music to bring together people of disparate age groups, races and tastes. The concept is more idealistic than realistic. One can only nourish the dream of seeing it proven some day that harmonization has replaced polarization once and for all.

© Los Angeles Times.

## OPERA

# Peter Hall's 'Figaro' Still in Need of Work

By Henry Pleasants

CLYDEBOURNE, England, July 2 (UPI)—"The Marriage of Figaro" occupies a special place in the affections of the Clydebourne Opera Festival directors and of the older regulars among festival devotees. It was the opera which opened the first festival in 1934, conducted by Fritz Busch. Introduced last night, the new production by Peter Hall, the first since 1965, has obviously enjoyed an appropriately affectionate preparation, with John Fricker, a former Busch pupil, as conductor.

It is too affectionate, possibly, in the sense that doing attention to detail tends to interfere with the fluency that, in an ideal production, makes "The Marriage of Figaro" the most perfectly delightful of all operas. One aspect of this concern with the minutiae of text and action is the prominence given to the supporting characters.

### Domination

They are all—Bartolo, Marcelina, Don Basilio, Don Curzio, Antonio and Barberina—strongly cast, and with the arsis of Barberina, Marcelina and Don Basilio restored to the fourth act, they tend to dominate the show, sometimes seeming to intrude upon, rather than complement, the tangled affairs of the principals. The imbalance is partly attributable to a rather less strong

casting of the principals, or, as is more likely, to the fact that the principals need further performances to find their way into their roles and into a new production characterized by a wealth of new ideas. Only Isabella Colbran, an adorable but insufficiently tough Susanna, as she was in last season's Royal Opera production, seemed fully at ease.

### Rich in Promise

Benjamin Luxon's Count Almaviva was rich in promise, but, for the moment, too indiscriminately explosive. The Figaro of the Norwegian Knut Svanne was vocally admirable but histrionically tentative, unimaginative and unassertive. Elizabeth Harwood's Countess was lovely to look at, but her voice had a disconcerting tendency to disappear

and coarseness under pressure. The American Frederica Von Stade was also lovely to look at as Cherubino, and lovely to hear, as well, but too feminine for a trouser role.

Some of the difficulties may have stemmed from Hall's decision, in the interests of intimacy, to forego the stage for each of John Barry's four acts, a legitimate procedure in a big house, but perverse when dealing with a stage as small as Clydebourne's. The result was a good deal of cluttering and crowding, especially in the ceremonial episodes and the concerted scenes.

All in all, a highly interesting production, still in need of the breaking in that it will receive in the remaining 16 scheduled performances.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 2 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

"Antiques," a revue with music, about the joys and tribulations of being old opened at the Mercer O'Casey Theater to an unfavorable review. "The cast of seven—bright-eyed and bushy-tailed—worked like crazy to do the best they could with the show," Olive Barnes commented. "But the music by Alan Green seemed to fade pastiche to quite

"What Time of Night," a feminist musical by Marjorie DeFazio and Patricia Horan, directed by Miss DeFazio, at the Women's Interest Theater, received a mixed review. "Most of the entertainment deals provocatively with the suffragist movement," Mel Gussow reported. "Songs—most of them new, but sounding vintage—add a vibrancy to the evening." The music is routinely played by three guitarists, led by Susan Moss, and sung by them and the company. The cast of six (Barbara Winfield, Sandra Lane, Theda Tucker, Jillian Lieder, Walter Allen, Margo Lewitson) is proficient. The staging by Miss DeFazio is modest—without false theatricalization. The harsh words speak for themselves. The play's weakness, besides its occasional sloganism, is its lack of urgency after the 1920s."

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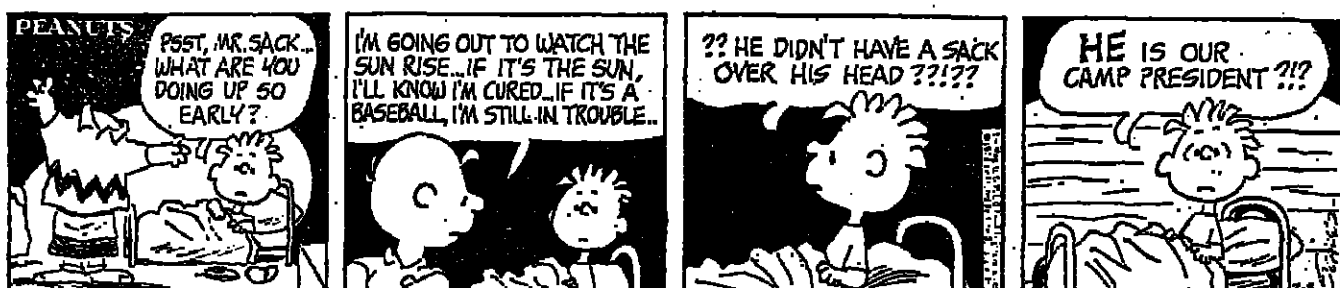
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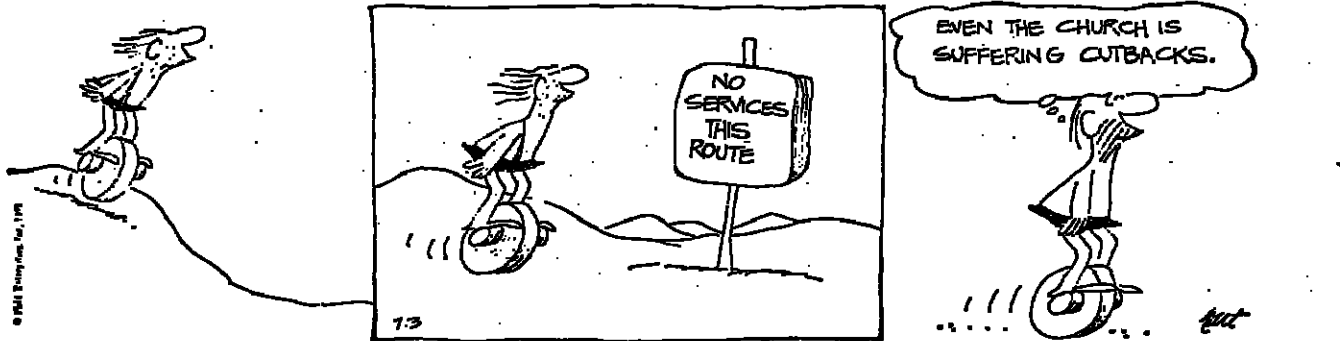




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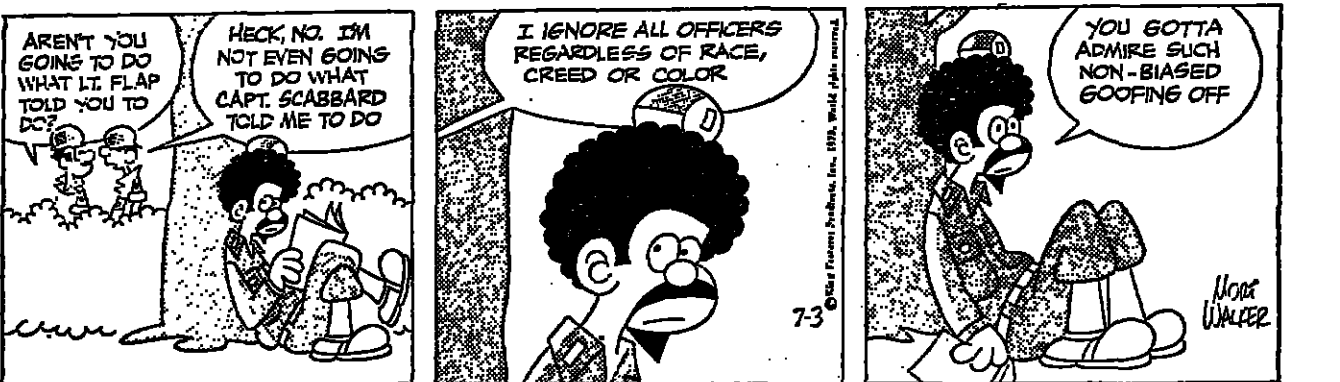
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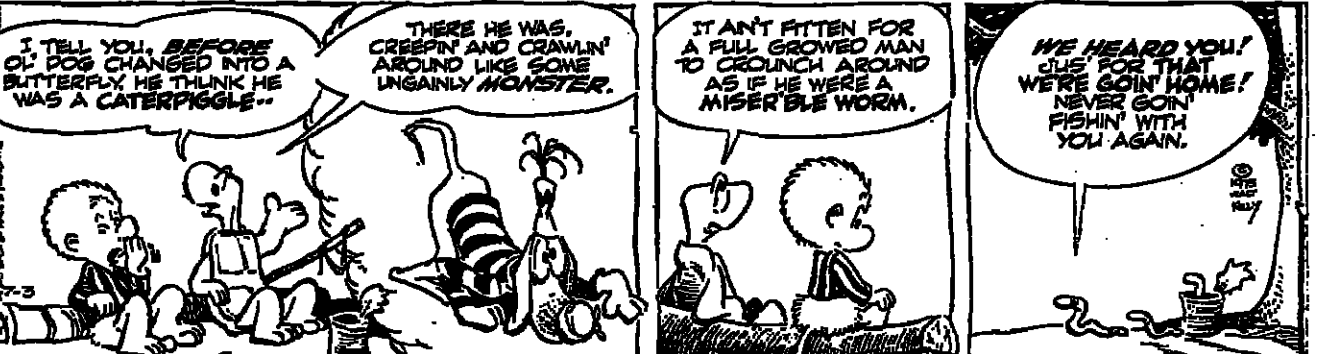
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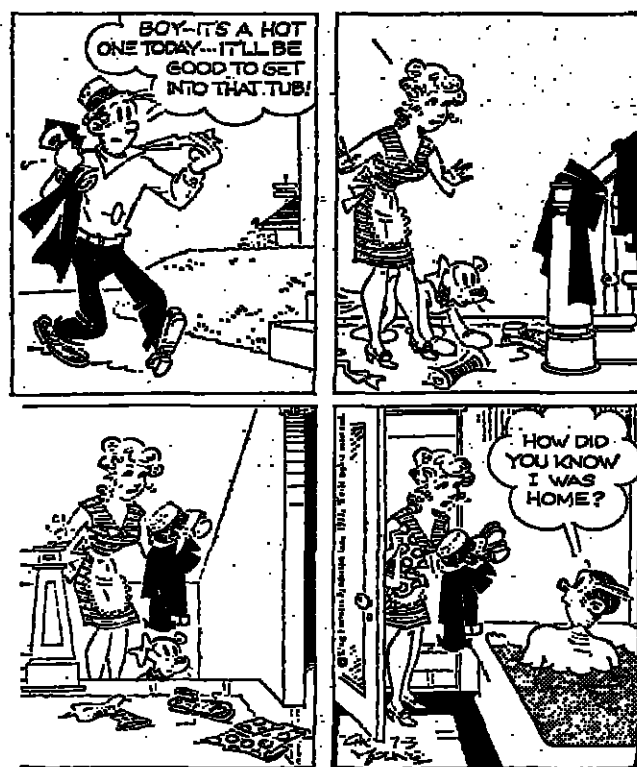
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South hands have borderline values for game, but prospects of collecting sufficient tricks are not exactly bright. In four hearts, the declarer will succeed in the rather unlikely event that he can handle the trump suit for the loss of just one trick and find the club ace or diamond queen well-placed; or with any three-two trump division and both side-suit key cards well located.

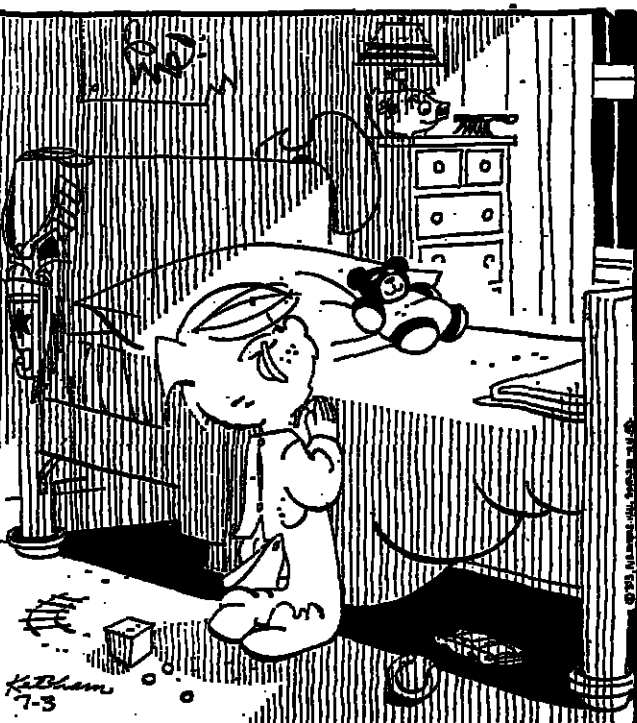
South played in four hearts after a Stayman response to his weak no-trump opening and manufactured an extra chance. Clubs were led and continued, and he won the second trick with the king. This solved the club problem, and now he had to insure that he lost not more than two tricks in the side suits.

He saw that the diamond finesse might not be necessary if he played East for the heart ace, because there was an endplay possibility. He therefore led to the spade queen and played a low trump. East had to duck, and the king won in the closed hand.

The next move was to enter dummy with a spade lead to the ace and ruff the remaining club. The declarer next cashed the spade king and led a heart, ducking in dummy in case East had begun with a doubleton ace. East won with the heart jack and cashed the ace, but as he had been deprived of all his black cards he was forced to lead a diamond from the queen into dummy's king-jack to give South a well-earned game.

If West had produced the heart ace, South would have been forced to fall back on a diamond finesse. His line of play gave him an extra chance and earned him seven international match points. In the replay, North-South were content to play a part-score in hearts, making nine tricks.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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## BOOKS

## THE NEW JOURNALISM

By Tom Wolfe. With an introduction edited by Tom Wolfe and E. W. Johnson. Harper & Row, 394 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE'S no arguing with one thing: As an anthology of journalism written during the past dozen years or so, Tom Wolfe's and E. W. Johnson's "The New Journalism" is just time. It's a pleasure to read, even for a second or third time, the best of its two-dozen selections (among the self-contained pieces, these are Joan Didion's "Some Dreamers of the Golden Dream," Garry Wills's "Martin Luther King Is Still on the Case" and Barbara L. Goldsmith's "Le Dolce Vita").

What's more, the book is a useful historical and journalistic record of the period. It covers: It's good to have available in a single volume some of the better reporting that was done on the counterculture (Robert Christgau's "Beth Ann and Macrobiopticism" and Joe Eszterhas's "Charlie Simpson's Apocalypse" and Vietnam Michael Herr's "The Sanj" and Nicholas Tomalin's "The General Goes Zapping Charlie Come"), not to mention some of the extraordinary pieces written during the period by writers such as Rex Reed, Truman Capote, Terry Southern, Hunter S. Thompson, Norman Mailer, George Plimpton, James Mills, "Adam Smith" and Tom Wolfe himself (represented here by selections from "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test" and "Radical Chic & Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers").

But Wolfe and Johnson are hardly content with leaving it at that. In the 50-odd-page book-within-a-book that Wolfe has written to introduce the anthology (this book consists of three chapters and an appendix, and is a revised version of essays on the New Journalism the author published last year in New York and Esquire magazines), and in the notes with which he prefaces each selection, Wolfe makes such elaborate claims for the volume that one is forced to read it as a manifesto announcing an aesthetic revolution. And such, "The New Journalism" falls short of its aspirations.

What Wolfe claims here is that fiction is dead and journalism has seized its power. This is how it happened: By the beginning of the 1960s, fiction's great age of social realism had ended. Actually, Lionel Trilling had proclaimed its demise in 1949, in an essay that described the fragmentation of the bourgeois society that social realism was equipped to deal with. The novelists had gone off into a corner to worry about "myths" and write fiction that paid homage to "such conventions as No Background, No Place Name, No Dialogue and the Inexplicables."

But to have done so—to have thrown away all the conventions that the social realists had gone to such pains to develop—was, according to Wolfe, like trying to improve upon modern technology by clanking electricity. And ironically when the '60s came along, the times fairly cried out for the electricity of social realism—for the period was, according to Wolfe, "one of the most extraordinary decades in American history in terms of manners and morals. Manners and morals were the history of the sixties." And so the New Journalism moved in and by applying to nonfiction the tools of social realism—that is, by constructing their stories scene by scene, by recording dialogue in full, by adopting the so-called third-person point of view, and by re-creating the minutiae of status-life that was once the property of Dickens and Balzac—the New Journalists ran off with the power.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

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